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للحصول على جميع روابط الصفوف على تلغرام وفيسبوك من قنوات وصفحات: اضغط هنا

الروابط التالية هي روابط الصف الثاني عشر على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

مجموعة الفيسبوك

صفحة الفيسبوك

مجموعة التلغرام

بوت التلغرام

قناة التلغرام

رياضيات على التلغرام

Kuwait University

Language Center

Consultation & Training Office



GRAMMAR
STUDENT HANDOUT
STRATEGIES , PRACTICE
TESTS & TIMES TESTS

Tense : Simple Past

Use :

1. We use the simple past when we talk about activities or situations that began and ended in the past (e.g., yesterday , last night , two days ago , in 1999)

- I got my driving license last week .
- Yesterday I couldn't sleep because I watched a horror movie .
- I got my BA from Kuwait University in 1999 .

2. Most simple past verbs are formed by adding ed to a verb .

| | | |
|--------|---|----------|
| play | → | played |
| wash | → | washed |
| finish | → | finished |
| study | → | studied |

3. Some verbs have irregular past form as in this table :

| Verb | Past form | Participle |
|------------|------------|----------------------|
| be | was / were | been |
| beat | beat | beaten |
| become | became | become |
| begin | began | begun |
| bite | bit | bitten |
| blow | blew | blown |
| break | broke | broken |
| choose | chose | chosen |
| come | came | come |
| do | did | done |
| draw | drew | drawn |
| drink | drank | drunk |
| drive | drove | driven |
| eat | ate | eaten |
| fall | fell | fallen |
| fly | flew | flown |
| forget | forgot | forgotten |
| forgive | forgave | forgiven |
| freeze | froze | frozen |
| <u>get</u> | got | <u>gotten or get</u> |
| give | gave | given |

| | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| go | went | gone |
| grow | grew | grown |
| hide | hid | hidden |
| know | knew | known |
| ride | rode | ridden |
| run | ran | run |
| see | saw | seen |
| shake | shook | shaken |
| show | showed | shown |
| shrink | shrank | shrunk |
| sing | sang | sung |
| speak | spoke | spoken |
| steal | stole | stolen |
| swear | swore | sworn |
| swim | swam | swum |
| take | took | taken |
| tear | tore | torn |
| throw | threw | thrown |
| wear | wore | worn |
| weave | wove | woven |
| withdraw | withdrew | withdrawn |
| write | wrote | written |

Form :

| Pronoun / noun | Positive | Negative | Question |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| I | I was writing . | I was not writing . | <u>Was</u> I writing? |
| he / she / it | He was writing . | He was not writing . | <u>Was</u> he writing? |
| you / we / they | You are writing . | You were not writing . | <u>Were</u> you writing? |

Past Continuous**Use**

We use the Past Continuous to say that we were in the middle of doing something at a particular moment in the past.

- I was visiting my Mum at 9:00 yesterday .
- They were having their first meeting 2 hours ago .

We use the Past Continuous when we talk about a longer action in the past interrupted by a shorter action in the Simple Past .

- I was having my lunch when my father came .
- They were trying to find Jim when the policemen called .

We use:

- when + short action (simple past tense)
- while + long action (past continuous tense)

when → ed
while → was / were + ing

There are four basic combinations:

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I <u>was reading</u> a book | <u>when</u> | he <u>called</u> me . |
| 2. <u>When</u> he <u>called</u> me , | I <u>was reading</u> a book . | |
| 3. He called me | <u>while</u> | I <u>was reading</u> a book . |
| 4. <u>While</u> I <u>was reading</u> a book , | he called me . | |

Tense : Past Perfect

Use

1. The past perfect tense is used when we talk about two different actions or events at two different times in the past; one action happens and ends before the second action begins .

- When I arrived to the airport , Bader had already left .
- I wasn't eating , I had just finished my lunch .
- There were many police cars . Someone had escaped from jail .

*had ← كان ؟
 of [ad ready / just / get / since / for → have / has]
 + ed*

Form :

| Pronoun / Noun | Positive | Negative | Question |
|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Same form | She <u>had waited</u> for him. | She had not waited for him . | Had she waited for him ? |

Tense : Past Perfect Continuous

Use :

1. The Past Perfect Continuous is used to talk about an action or situation that was in progress before some other action or situation in the past .
 - My laptop broke down. It had not been running well for a long time.
 - Had the driver been using his mobile before the accident ?
2. The Past Perfect Continuous is used to show the cause of an action or situation in the past.
 - Salem was very tired. He had been working hard all weekend .
 - The ground was wet because it had been raining.

Form :

| Pronoun / Noun | Positive | Negative | Question |
|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Same form | He <u>had been writing</u> . | He <u>had not been writing</u> . | Had he <u>been writing</u> ? |

Tense : Simple Present

Use :

1. We use the present simple to talk about general statements or facts .
 - In Kuwait most old women wear the abaya .
 - The earth spins around every 24 hours .
 - Mothers take care of their babies all the time .
2. We use the present simple when we talk about daily habits or usual activities .
 - I go to the dentist every six months .
 - My father always prays in the mosque .
 - We visit our grandmother twice a week .

Form :

1. Verb : to be

| Pronoun / noun | Positive | Negative | Question |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| I | I <u>am</u> a student . | I am not a student . | <u>Am</u> I a student ? |
| he / she / it | He <u>is</u> a student . | He is not a student . | <u>Is</u> he a student? |
| you / we / they | You <u>are</u> a student. | You are not a student. | <u>Are</u> you a student? |

2. Base form

| Pronoun / noun | Positive | Negative | Question |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|
| I / you / we / they | I write . | I don't write . | Do you write ? |
| he / she / it | She writes . | She doesn't write . | Does she write ? |

Tense : Present Continuous

Use :

3. We use the present continuous when we talk about something which is happening at the time of speaking.
 - Shhhhh ! Your father is praying .
 - We can't go out now . It is raining .

4. We use the present continuous when we talk about something which is happening around the time of speaking , but not necessarily exactly at the time of speaking .
 - Sara is studying at Kuwait University .
 - Hamad is taking a training course at KOC .

5. We use the present continuous when we talk about a period close to the present . For example : today , this season , this Wednesday .
 - The team is playing nicely (this season) .
 - Sara isn't going to the party (today) .

6. We use the present continuous when we talk about changing situations :
 - Is your injury getting better ?
 - The number of infections is increasing .

am, is, are 8 الفاعل

Eng

تغير احوال

Form :

| Pronoun / noun | Positive | Negative | Question |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| I | I am writing . | I am not writing . | Am I writing ? |
| he / she / it | He is writing . | He is not writing . | Is he writing ? |

| you / we / they | You are writing . | You are not writing . | Are you writing ? |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|

The first part of the page contains several lines of text, which appear to be a list of items or instructions. The text is very faint and difficult to read, but it seems to be organized into a list format.

Below the first section, there is a large block of text that is also very faint. It appears to be a paragraph or a set of instructions, but the content is illegible due to the low contrast of the scan.

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <p>Monday</p> | <p>10/10/10</p> | <p>10/10/10</p> |
| <p>Tuesday</p> | <p>10/11/10</p> | <p>10/11/10</p> |
| <p>Wednesday</p> | <p>10/12/10</p> | <p>10/12/10</p> |
| <p>Thursday</p> | <p>10/13/10</p> | <p>10/13/10</p> |
| <p>Friday</p> | <p>10/14/10</p> | <p>10/14/10</p> |
| <p>Saturday</p> | <p>10/15/10</p> | <p>10/15/10</p> |
| <p>Sunday</p> | <p>10/16/10</p> | <p>10/16/10</p> |

At the bottom of the page, there is a final line of text, which appears to be a footer or a concluding statement. The text is very faint and difficult to read.

Tense : Present Perfect

Use :

7. We use the present perfect when we talk about an activity or situation that occurred or didn't occur before now, at some unspecified time in the past.
 - I have already talked with my mother.
 - Sara hasn't finished her research yet.

8. We use the present perfect when we talk about an activity that may be repeated two, several, or more times before now, at some unspecified time in the past.
 - I have visited Spain twice.
 - Mishari has written about education several times.

9. When the present perfect is used with since and for, it expresses situations that began in the past and continue to the present.
 - They have been in the airport since 5 o'clock in the morning.
 - She has eaten the same dish for 5 years.

Since / for → have / has + pp

Form :

| Pronoun / noun | Positive | Negative | Question |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| I / you / we / they | You <u>have</u> written . | You have not written . | Have you written ? |
| he / she / it | He <u>has</u> written . | He has not written . | Has he written ? |

Tense : Present Perfect Continuous

Use :

1. We use the present perfect continuous when we talk about a long action which began in the past and is still in progress .
 - We have been living in this house since was 10 years old.
 - He has been talking to his friend for an hour .

شيء طويلاً بدأ في الماضي و لا يزال مستمر

2. We use the present perfect continuous when we ask about how long an action has been in progress. (the duration)
 - How long have you been living in Surra ?
 - How long have you been studying English ?

Form :

| Pronoun / Noun | Positive | Negative | Question |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| I / you / we / they | I have been writing. | I have not been writing . | Have you been writing ? |
| he / she / it | He has been writing. | He has not been writing. | Has he been writing? |

Tense : Simple Future

Use :

1. We use the simple future tense when there is no plan or decision to do something before we speak. We make the decision spontaneously at the time of speaking.
 - Maybe we'll stay in and watch television tonight.
 - We will visit Spain next year .
2. We often use the simple future tense to make a prediction about the future. Again, there is no firm plan. We are saying what we think will happen.
 - It will rain tomorrow.
 - Who do you think will get the job?
3. When we have a plan or intention to do something in the future, we usually use "going to".
 - I'm going to visit my grandmother today .
 - They are going to meet again next Friday .

Form :

| Future with will | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Pronoun / Noun | Positive | Negative | Question |
| Same form | They will write. | They will not write . | Will they write? |

| Future with going to | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Pronoun / Noun | Positive | negative | question |
| I | I am going to travel. | I am not going to travel . | Am I going to travel ? |
| you / we / they | You are going to travel. | You are not going to travel | Are you going to travel ? |
| he / she / it | He is going to travel . | He is not going to travel . | Is he going to travel ? |

Tense : Future Continuous Tense

Use

The future continuous tense is used to express an action in progress at a future time.

- In an hour, I will be sitting in front of my laptop .
- In the evening, I will be making dinner .

Form

| Pronoun / Noun | Positive | Negative | Question |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Same form | They will be writing. | They will not be writing . | Will they be writing ? |

Tense : Future Perfect Tense

Use

- 1. future perfect tense is used to talk about future actions that will be finished before some specified point in the future.**
 - Before they come, we **will have changed** the furniture in the house.
 - John **will have eaten** dinner by the time the birthday party starts.
- 2. future perfect tense is used to talk about actions will last after a given point in the future.**
 - By next year, I **will have known** Sara for 20 years.
 - Patrick **will have lived** in Surrah for 20 years in 2012.
- 3. future perfect tense is used to express conviction that something happened in the near past.**
 - The train **will have left** by now.
 - The flight **will have arrived** at the airport by now.

form

| Pronoun / Noun | Positive | Negative | Question |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Same form | They will have written . | They will not have written . | Will they have written ? |

Conjunctions or Connectors

Connectors : connectors are words that are used to join words , phrases , or sentences.

Here are some connectors (And, as well as, but, or, yet, nevertheless, however, so that, as long as, while, until, as if, because, when, after, though, before , in spite of, despite of , although)

Types Of Conjunctions :

1. Coordinating Conjunctions :

Coordinating Conjunctions: are connectors or conjunctions that connect words, phrases, or clauses of equivalent grammatical structure .

Position :

A **Coordinating conjunction** is always placed between the words or phrases it is joining or coordinating. The following table shows the **Coordinating Conjunctions and their use or function** .

| Coordinating Conjunctions | Meaning |
|---------------------------|---|
| but | shows opposition or contrast ("however") |
| or | indicates choices or alternatives |
| yet | shows a <u>contradiction</u> حكما ردف |
| for | indicates a cause will follow in a cause-effect relationship |
| and | indicates additional information will follow |
| nor | shows a negative option ("not this either") |
| so | indicates a result will follow in a cause-effect relationship |

Examples :

- Haya and Lulwa are good friends .
- I would come with you, but I have work to do.
- She is a great mother, yet she is divorced .

2. Subordinate Conjunctions :

Subordinating conjunctions: are connectors or conjunctions that connect a dependent (subordinate) clause to an independent (main) clause. There are two patterns (a. and b.) for positioning the dependent clause and therefore two patterns of punctuation:

Position :

Subordinating conjunctions usually positions itself at the start of a subordinate clause. With *because* it is recommended to identify the REASON and the RESULT first in order to avoid incorrect meaning .

This table shows the subordinating conjunctions and their meaning

| Meaning | Subordinating Conjunctions |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Reason/Cause / Effect | because / since / due to / as a result الذسب |
| Contrast | while / whereas / in contrast / بينما |
| Concession (Unexpected Result) | although / even though / despite / in spite of the fact that باستغناء |
| Addition | moreover / in addition / furthermore بالإضافة إلى |
| Condition / Result | if ...then / unless / in case that / whether شريطة |
| Time | whenever / as soon as حينما |

Examples :

- My father won't send me abroad , unless I get a high GPA .
- He missed classes today because he didn't sleep well yesterday .
- Even though it was late, they went out for dinner .

However → ومع ذلك / مع ذلك

Practice Test :

1. We can't buy a new house, ~~so~~ ^C the bank accepts to lend us KD 100,000.
- a. although
b. despite
- c. unless
d. moreover
2. ~~Although~~ ^A it rained hard, we enjoyed our picnic.
- a. Although
b. Moreover
- c. Unless
d. Despite of
3. Did you wear the blue t-shirt ~~or~~ ^C the white one.
- a. nor
b. but
- c. or
d. neither
4. My mother doesn't like going shopping she doesn't like crowds.
- a. but
 b. because
- c. so
 d. and
5. The bus has already left, ~~so~~ ^b I have to walk to work.
- a. either
 b. so
- c. neither
d. because
6. ~~So~~ ^C Sara and her brother are going to study at Kuwait University.
- A. And
B. So
- C. Both
D. Or
7. I think that it was Hamad Rashed who had a car accident.
- a. neither / nor
b. because
- c. either / or
d. both / with
8. Jack wasn't happy, and ~~and~~ ^a was his wife.
- a. neither
b. either
- c. or
d. and
9. He is neither tired ~~and~~ ^A bored.
- a. nor
b. or
- c. and
d. so
10. ~~Because~~ ^C he graduated from Harvard University, he hasn't gotten a job yet.
- a. Because
b. Neither
- c. Although
d. Despite of being

Gerunds & Infinitives

Form :

Gerund = Infinitive + ing

Infinitive = base form of the verb with or without to

Examples :

- Practicing English helps you master the language.
- I enjoy riding horses .
- The best thing for your health is not smoking .
- They decided not to go .
- He wants to swim.
- He asked to talk to the manager about what had happened .

Use :

infinitive (without to)

1. After modal verbs (can, may, must, needn't, dare)
2. After the verbs of senses (feel, hear, see, watch)
3. After other expressions (let, make, would rather, had better, help)

Some English verbs are followed by an infinitive , other verbs are followed by a gerund and there are also verbs followed by either an infinitive or a gerund .

1. Common phrases that are usually followed by a gerund :

concerned about / with
 excited about
 angry about
 feel like
 bored with (by)
~~used to~~
 believe in
 care about
 consist of
 worth
 certain of
 don't mind

depend on
 dream about
 happy about
 how / what about
 interested in
 look forward to
 nervous about
 responsible for
 satisfied with
 there's no point in
 thrilled about (by)
 to be busy

worry about
 be accustomed to
 insist on
 there's no
 succeed in
 worried about
 take care of
 talk about
 think about
 feel like
 work (hard) at
 couldn't help

ing

about / with / of / by / mind / at / like / on / on
 look / for
 be accustomed to / forward to

2. Common verbs that are usually followed by a gerund :

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <u>understand</u> | <u>escape</u> | <u>finish</u> | <u>miss</u> |
| <u>mind</u> | <u>include</u> | <u>involve</u> | <u>practise</u> |
| <u>admit</u> | <u>imagine</u> | <u>justify</u> | <u>deny</u> |
| <u>carry on</u> | <u>suggest</u> | <u>mention</u> | <u>give up</u> |
| <u>delay</u> | <u>regret</u> | <u>dislike</u> | <u>keep on</u> |
| <u>avoid</u> | <u>be worth</u> | <u>can't help</u> | <u>consider</u> |
| <u>enjoy</u> | | | |

ing

3. Common prepositions that are usually followed by a gerund:

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| <u>after</u> | <u>by</u> | <u>in spite of</u> |
| <u>on</u> | <u>without</u> | |

4. Common verbs that are usually followed by a gerund OR an infinitive :

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <u>forgot</u> | <u>remember</u> | <u>go on</u> |
| <u>try</u> | <u>Stop</u> | <u>mean</u> |
| <u>begin</u> | <u>start</u> | <u>continue</u> |
| <u>allow</u> | <u>permit</u> | <u>advise</u> |
| <u>need</u> | <u>want</u> | |

ing & infinitive

5. Common verbs that are usually followed by an infinitive :

| | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <u>agree</u> | <u>Decide</u> | <u>hope</u> | <u>order</u> | <u>promise</u> |
| <u>allow</u> | <u>Demand</u> | <u>instruct</u> | <u>permit</u> | <u>refuse</u> |
| <u>appear</u> | <u>Encourage</u> | <u>invite</u> | <u>persuade</u> | <u>remind</u> |
| <u>arrange</u> | <u>Fail</u> | <u>learn</u> | <u>plan</u> | <u>seem</u> |
| <u>ask</u> | <u>Forbid</u> | <u>manage</u> | <u>prepare</u> | <u>swear</u> |
| <u>choose</u> | <u>Force</u> | <u>offer</u> | <u>pretend</u> | <u>warn</u> |

to + verb

6. Common expressions followed by an infinitive.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| <u>be about</u> | <u>make up one's mind</u> | <u>turn out</u> |
| <u>do one's best</u> | <u>set out</u> | |

Passive voice

Active voice : the **object** receives the action of the verb: Cats eat rats .

Passive voice : the **subject** receives the action of the verb: Rats are eaten by cats .

Use :

1. The passive is used if the action is more important than the agent.

- A meeting has been held. This mosque was built in 1868.
(The important thing is what happened, not who did it.)

2. The passive is used if the agent is not known.

- He was offered a job. (someone offered him the job)
They are supposed to be good students. (some teachers suppose that)

Form :

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Simple present | am /is/are + p.p |
| Simple past | was/were + p.p |
| Simple future | will be + p.p |
| Present continuous | am /is/are being + p.p |
| Past continuous | was/were + being + p.p |
| Future continuous | will be being + p.p |
| Present perfect | have /has been + p.p |
| Past perfect | had + been + p.p |
| Future perfect | will + have + been + p.p |

| | Active | Passive |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Simple Present | Tom <u>cleans</u> the bathroom. | The bathroom <u>is cleaned</u> by Tom. |
| Present Continuous | Sarah <u>is writing</u> a report . | A report <u>is being written</u> by Sarah. |
| Simple Past | Sam <u>repaired</u> the sink. | The sink <u>was repaired</u> by Sam. |
| Past Continuous | The young man <u>was helping</u> the old lady . | The old lady <u>was being helped</u> by the young man . |
| Present Perfect | Many tourists <u>have visited</u> Egypt . | Egypt <u>has been visited</u> by many tourists. |
| Past Perfect | Ali <u>had repaired</u> many cars last week . | Last week , many cars <u>had been repaired</u> by Ali |
| Past Perfect Continuous | My father <u>had been preparing</u> to open his new company | The new company <u>had been being prepared</u> by my father. |
| Simple Future WILL | My partner <u>will finish</u> the work by 10 :00 AM. | The work <u>will be finished</u> by My partner by 10:00 AM. |
| Simple Future BE GOING TO | Mona <u>is going to finish</u> her homework on time . | The homework <u>is going to be finished</u> by Mona on time . |
| Future Continuous WILL | Hessa <u>will be washing</u> the clothes. | The clothes <u>will be being washed</u> by Hessa . |
| Future Perfect WILL | They <u>will have completed</u> the report this weekend . | The report <u>will have been completed</u> this weekend . |

Practice Test :

20. Oil ----- in Kuwait .

- a. found
 b. is find
 c. finds
 d. is found

21. Our house ----- last year .

- a. sell
 b. was sold
 c. are sold
 d. sold

22. Your card ----- at this moment .

- a. being processed
 b. is processed
 c. is being processed
 d. processed

23. The marks will ----- tomorrow .

- a. posted
 b. post
 c. be posting
 d. be posted

24. We ----- this problem .

- a. can solve
 b. can be solved
 c. solve
 d. are solve

25. The letter ----- two days ago .

- a. sent
 b. send
 c. was sent
 d. is sent

26. The information ----- as I walked in the room .

- a. was being checked
 b. was checked
 c. was checked
 d. checked

27. They ----- the new company next month .

- a. will be bought
 b. will buy
 c. buy
 d. bought

28. I ----- a new watch by my uncle .

- a. have given
 b. have been given
 c. given
 d. gave

29. Before I arrived here in 1999 , I ----- in London .

- a. have interviewed
 b. have been interviewed
 c. had been interviewed
 d. had interviewed

Pronouns

1. Possessive Pronouns and Possessive Adjectives :

Possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives show who something belongs to. The main difference between them is that possessive adjectives are followed by nouns while possessive pronouns are not.

2. Reflexive Pronouns :

Reflexive pronouns are used when the object of a sentence is the same as the subject.

3. Subject Pronouns :

Subject pronouns are the pronouns that replace the subject of a sentence.

4. Object Pronouns :

Object pronouns are the pronouns that replace the object of a sentence.

| Subject pronouns | Object pronouns | Possessive adjective | Possessive pronouns | Reflexive pronouns |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| I | me | my | mine | myself |
| you | you | your | yours | yourself |
| he | him | his | his | himself |
| she | her | her | hers | herself |
| it | it | its | its | itself |
| we | us | our | ours | ourselves |
| they | them | their | theirs | themselves |

Examples :-

Subject pronouns

1. I wrote a letter .
2. He wrote a letter .
3. They wrote a letter .

Object pronouns

1. I wrote a letter to him .
2. He wrote a letter to her .
3. They wrote a letter to me .

Possessive adjective

1. My father took my car .
2. She gave the report to her manager .
3. The neighbors finished their house .

Possessive pronouns

1. This blood test is hers .
2. This land is ours .
3. It is not my book . it is yours .

Reflexive pronouns

1. I made this cake myself .
2. They call themselves ' birds of freedom ' .
3. She wrote this book herself .

Relative Pronouns

Relative clauses

Relative pronouns : who / that / which / where / when / whose

The relative pronouns stands in place of a noun . This noun usually appears earlier in the sentence .

The following relative pronouns and adverbs are used in defining relative clauses .

| Kind | Subject | Object | Possessive |
|------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| people | Who – that | Who – whom – that | Whose |
| things – animals | Who – that | Which | Whose |
| place | | Where | |
| time | | When | |

Example

| | |
|----------------|---|
| People | That is the boy . <u>The boy</u> played in the garden . That is the boy <u>who</u> played in the garden . |
| Things | I talked to the girl . <u>Her</u> car was broken down . I talked to the girl <u>whose</u> car was broken down . |
| Animals | This is a hungry cat . <u>It</u> ate the bird . This is the hungry cat <u>which</u> ate the bird . |
| Place | I live in a villa . It is near the lake . The villa <u>where</u> I live is near the lake . |
| Time | In 1999 , I was studying English . My friend had died then . In 1999 , <u>when</u> my friend had died , I was studying English . |

Practice Test :

1. Did you see the man son bought my car ?
a. who c. whose
b. that d. whom
2. Let's buy the camera we saw in the shop the other day .
 a. which c. who
b. whom d. whose
3. This is the place I studied .
 a. which c. that
b. where d. when
4. That is the man I saw yesterday at the theatre .
 a. whom c. whose
b. which d. when
5. London is many people go in summer .
 a. which c. who
b. where d. whom
6. "Which is your sister?"
"She's the girl is wearing the red dress ."
 a. who c. who's
b. whom d. what
7. This is the girl book I borrowed .
a. who's c. whose
b. whom d. which
8. He arrived late, was annoying .
a. what c. that
b. which d. whose
9. She had three sons became doctors .
a. what c. who
b. whose d. who's
10. The men to were all office workers .
 a. to whom I talked c. while I talked
 b. whom I talked d. where I talked

Reported Speech

When do we use reported speech ?

Reported speech is used when someone says something and we later want to tell someone else what the first person said .

Examples :

- "I was sleeping upstairs when the woman screamed ."
- Haya said that she had been sleeping when she had screamed

Form :

When we use reported speech we make many changes to the sentence or question we want to report :

1. Tense changes : (shift back)

| From | To |
|--|--|
| Simple present <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I am so happy | Simple past <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He said that he was so happy |
| 1. Simple past <ul style="list-style-type: none">• She invited Sara to her birthday party. 2. Present perfect <ul style="list-style-type: none">• She has invited Sara to her birthday. 3. Past perfect <ul style="list-style-type: none">• She had invited Sara to her birthday. | Past perfect <ul style="list-style-type: none">• She had invited Sara to her birthday. |
| Will <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They will finish tomorrow . | Would <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They said that they would finish the next following day . |
| Can <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We can send the project next month . | Could <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They said that they could send the project the following month. |

| | |
|--|--|
| Present continuous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm waiting for her phone call. | Past continuous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He said that he was waiting for her phone call. |
| 1. Past continuous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was driving fast 2. Present perfect continuous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He has been driving fast. 3. Past perfect continuous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He had been driving fast. | Past perfect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She said that he had been driving fast. |

2. Time & Place Expressions changes :

| Expressions of time shifting | |
|------------------------------|--|
| From | To |
| • this (evening) | • that (evening) |
| • today/this day | • that day |
| • these (days) | • <u>those</u> (days) |
| • now | • then |
| • (a week) <u>ago</u> | • (a week) before |
| • last weekend | • <u>the weekend before</u> / the previous weekend |
| • here | • <u>there</u> |
| • next (week) | • <u>the following</u> (week) |
| • tomorrow | • <u>the next/</u> the following day |
| • here | • <u>there</u> |
| • this | • <u>that</u> |
| • these | • <u>those</u> |

3. Pronouns changes :

| From | To |
|--|--|
| I I am thirsty . | he / she Khalid said that <u>he</u> was thirsty . |
| you Are <u>you</u> tired ? | I / we Saad wanted to know if <u>we</u> were tired . |
| We <u>We</u> will arrive tomorrow . | They Fahad said that <u>they</u> would arrive the next day . |
| My I finished <u>my</u> exams . | His / her Lulwa said that she <u>had finished her</u> exams . |
| Your <u>Did you</u> start <u>your</u> work ? | My / our The manager asked me if I <u>had started my</u> work . |
| Our <u>They can</u> build <u>our</u> house . | Their The company said that they <u>could</u> build <u>their</u> house . |

4. Questions change :

- A. We use (either "asked" or "wanted to know") to report a question .
- B. In yes / no questions we use (" if" or "whether" after asked or wanted to know) .
- C. We change the word order .

From

1. auxiliary + subject + main verb

- When do you go to work ? (question order)
- Where will you spend your vacation ? (question order)
- What did you buy from Germany ? (question order)
- Is his car new ? (question order)
- Can he join a language course to improve his English ? (question order)
- Will she wait till tomorrow ? (question order)

To

2. subject + (auxiliary) + main verb

- She asked me when I went to work . (statement order)
- He wanted to know where I would spend my vacation . (statement order)
- She asked me what I had bought from Germany . (statement order)
- Reem asked me if his car was new . (statement order)
- Saad wanted to know whether he could join a language course to improve his English . (statement order)
- Lola wanted to know if she would wait till the next day . (statement order)

Note : in reporting a questions , we use a full stop to end our statement even if we have a question word .

5 . reported orders changes : using (told)

Statement : told me + ^{to} infinitive

- Direct speech : " Switch off your mobile "
- Report speech : She told me to switch off my mobile .

Negative : told me + not + to _ infinitive

- Direct speech : " Don't use my laptop "
- Reported speech : She told me not to use her laptop .

6 . reported request changes : using (ask)

Statement : ask me + to + infinitive

Example :

- Direct speech : " Can you please open the door ? "
- Reported speech : She asked me to open the door .

Negative : ask me + not + to + infinitive

Example :

- Direct speech : " Please don't park your car in front of my house "
- Reported speech : She asked me not to park my car in front of her house .

Practice Test :

30. Where is my bag?" she asked.

She asked -----

- a. where is her bag
 b. where her bag was
c. where are here bag
d. where were her bag

31. Has Bader talked to the teacher?"

My friend asked me -----

- a. if Bader talks to the teacher
b. if Bader has talked to the teacher
 c. If Bader had talked to the teacher
d. if Bader talked to the teacher

32. She said, "I woke up early"

She said that -----

- a. she woke up early
b. she wakes up early
 c. she had woken up early
d. she has woken up early

33. He said, "I will clean my room ."

He said that -----

- a. he will clean his room
b. he could clean his room
 c. he would clean his room
d. he wouldn't clean his room

34. " Don't eat in the class ," the teacher said.

The teacher told her students -----

- a. not to eat in the class
b. eating in the class forbidden
c. don't eat in the class
d. eating in the class is not allowed

35. She said, "I ^{was} am not thirsty now."

⇒ She said -----

- a. she was not thirsty then
b. she had not been thirsty then
c. she is not thirsty now
d. she hasn't been thirsty

36. Don't play in the street , boys," she said.

She told the boys -----

- a. don't play in the street
 b. not to play in the street
c. to play in the street
d. play in the street

37. Don't do that again," she said to him .

He told her -----

- a. to not to do that again
b. don't do this again
c. didn't do that again
 d. not to do that again

Comparative and Superlative

Adjective Order

As+ adjective +as

Comparative and Superlative

Comparatives and superlative are special forms of adjectives . They are used to compare two or more things .

We found the comparative and superlative forms of the adjective are formed by following these rules :

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| One syllable | adj + er | adj + est |
| Two syllables ending in- y | adj + er | adj + est |
| Two syllables | more + adj | most + adj |
| Three syllables | more + adj | most + adj |

Examples :

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| big – thin – small | bigger – thinner – smaller | biggest – thinnest – smallest |

However , there are some adjectives which have irregular comparative and superlative forms , most of them are listed in this table :

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|
| good | better | best |
| bad | worse | worst |
| little | less | least |
| much | more | most |
| far | further \ farther | furthest \ farthest |

2. Adjective order :

It is common in English to use more than one adjective before a noun . and when we use more than one adjective . we should put them in the following order :

| Adjective Order | Examples |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. opinion | interesting - funny - beautiful - ugly |
| 2. size | big - small - tiny - little - few |
| 3. age | old - new - young - youthful |
| 4. shape | round - oval - circle - flat |
| 5. color | red - blue - yellow - white |
| 6. origin | British - Kuwaiti - American - Swedish |
| 7. material | wooden - metal - glass - fabric |
| 8. purpose | sleeping (bag) |

3. Comparison of adjective (as + adjective + as)

As + adjective + as is used to compare people , places , events or things , when there is no difference between them .

Examples :

- * Mohammad is tall . Bader is tall .
- * Mohammad is as tall as Bader .
- * Plato is famous . Aristotle is famous .
- * Plato is as famous as Aristotle .
- * My watch is expensive . Your watch is expensive .
- * My watch is as expensive as your watch .

Definite & Indefinite Articles

A / AN / THE

Definite articles : We use the definite article (the) to refer to specific or particular nouns .

Indefinite articles : We use the indefinite article (a / an) to refer to non-specific or non-particular nouns .

| Article | Use | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|----------|-------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| a | <p>We use (a) with singular nouns that begin with a consonant .</p> <p>Examples :</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>building</td> <td>a building</td> </tr> <tr> <td>fast food meal</td> <td>a fast food meal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>car</td> <td>a car</td> </tr> </table> <p>Exception : We use (an) instead of (a) before singular nouns which begin with a silent (h) .</p> <p>Examples :</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>hour</td> <td>an hour</td> </tr> <tr> <td>unhappy child</td> <td>an unhappy child</td> </tr> <tr> <td>honest man</td> <td>an honest man</td> </tr> </table> | building | a building | fast food meal | a fast food meal | car | a car | hour | an hour | unhappy child | an unhappy child | honest man | an honest man |
| building | a building | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fast food meal | a fast food meal | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| car | a car | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| hour | an hour | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| unhappy child | an unhappy child | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| honest man | an honest man | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| an | <p>We use (an) before singular nouns which begins with vowels .</p> <p>Examples :</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>umbrella</td> <td>an umbrella</td> </tr> <tr> <td>elephant</td> <td>an elephant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>interesting book</td> <td>an interesting book</td> </tr> </table> <p>Exception : We use (a) instead of (an) with singular nouns which begin with a vowel that sound like the word (you) .</p> <p>Examples :</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>European country</td> <td>a European country</td> </tr> <tr> <td>university</td> <td>a university</td> </tr> <tr> <td>unit</td> <td>a unit</td> </tr> </table> | umbrella | an umbrella | elephant | an elephant | interesting book | an interesting book | European country | a European country | university | a university | unit | a unit |
| umbrella | an umbrella | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| elephant | an elephant | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| interesting book | an interesting book | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| European country | a European country | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| university | a university | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| unit | a unit | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The

1. We use "the" with singular and plural nouns
2. We use the when there is only one thing of something (the sun – the earth – the sky)
3. We use "the" when the speaker and the listener know what they are talking about
Did you finish reading the book ? Yes I did .
4. We use "the" when we talk about something / someone for the second time .
I bought a new TV . The TV was damaged .

We use "the" with :

5. **nationality words** : (the Kuwaiti / the Lebanese)
6. **group of lakes** : (the Great Lakes)
7. **group of states** : the United States / the United Kingdom / the United Arab Emirates
8. **range of mountains** : the Alps / the Andes / the Rockies
9. **the names of rivers** : the Nile / the Pacific
10. **points on the globe** : the North Pole / the South Pole
11. **superlative adjectives** : the biggest box / the best player
12. **musical instruments** : the piano / the guitar

Practice Test :

1. In England ^C fish and chips are sold everywhere.
 a. a
 ✓ b. the
 c. the
 d. an
2. I'm going to visit the people in ^C house next door.
 a. a
 b. an
 ✓ c. the
 d. ∅
3. ^C apples and oranges are fruit.
 A. The
 ✓ B. An
 C. A
 D. ∅
4. I saw a sandwich on the table. I ate ^A sandwich at once, because I was hungry.
 ✓ a. the
 b. ∅
 c. an
 d. a
5. ^C thief tried to get in to the house.
 A. An
 B. The
 ✓ C. A
 D. ∅
6. I'm starving. I want ^C largest burger on the menu.
 a. ∅
 b. a
 ✓ c. the
 d. an
7. ^d horses are beautiful animals.
 A. The
 B. An
 C. A
 ✓ D. ∅
8. This is not what I call ^C honesty.
 a. a
 b. ∅
 ✓ c. an
 d. the
9. ^A ^{human} man cannot live without water.
 ✓ A. ∅
 B. A
 C. The
 D. An
10. ^A car I saw yesterday was very expensive.
 ✓ A. The
 B. An
 C. A
 D. ∅

If conditional (0 , 1 , 2 , 3)

Zero Conditional

Use

The zero conditional is used to express situations that are always true if something else happens. We can usually replace 'if' by a time clause using 'when'.

Form

If + present simple , present simple

Present simple + if + present simple (without comma)

Examples :

1. If you keep butter in the sun , it melts .
2. If you eat too much , you get fat .
3. If you take fish out of water , they die .
4. If you switch on the AC , the room becomes cold .

First conditional

Use

The first conditional is used to express what will happen if a certain event takes place in the present or future. It's often called the "real" conditional because it is used for real - or possible - situations. These situations take place if a certain condition is met. In the conditional 1 we often use 'unless' which means 'if ... not'.

Form

If + present simple , (will) + Verb (infinitive)

Simple future + if + present simple (without comma)

Examples

1. If he finishes the work on time , we will get our money immediately .
2. If the meeting is successful , we will become the biggest car manufacturers in the country .
3. His parents will be very happy if he passes the aptitude exam .
4. Sara will marry Bader if he graduates and get his first salary .

Second Conditional (Unreal)

Use

The second conditional is used for unreal (impossible or improbable) situations. This conditional provides an imaginary result for a given situation.

Form

If + Past Simple , Would + Verb (infinitive)

Would + Verb (infinitive) + If + Past Simple (without comma)

Examples:

1. If I **won** a million , I **would buy** a new villa.
2. If they **were** happy, they **would have** more fun.
3. If he **worked** hard, he **would get** a promotion .
4. If he **had** free time , he **would join** a sport club .

Third Conditional (past)

Use

The third conditional is used to express a hypothetical result to a past given situation. It's often referred to as the "past" conditional because it concerns only past situations with hypothetical results

Form

If + Past perfect (had + past participle) , Would + have + past participle

Would + have + past participle + If + Past perfect (had + past participle) (without comma)

Examples:

1. If you **hadn't shouted** at the police man , he **wouldn't have given** you a fine .
2. If we **had bought** that car , we **would have had to change** the engine .
3. If you **had set** the alarm , I **would have got up** earlier .
4. If we **hadn't been busy** , we **would have accepted** his invitation .

Practice Test :

38. If I a late my teacher doesn't allow me to attend her class. ^{5.34}

a. am
 b. was
 c. is
 d. am not

39. You a your exam, if you don't study hard.

a. won't pass
 b. will pass
 c. don't pass
 d. doesn't

40. If he c me, I would have given him a ride to work.

a. will ask
 b. has asked
 c. had asked
 d. would have asked

41. I usually feel sick, if I a in the car.

a. read
 b. have read
 c. reads
 d. would read

42. I d you the money you ask, if you don't tell me why.

a. will lend
 b. wouldn't lend
 c. would lend
 d. won't lend

43. If I had had time, I b to see the movie.

a. go
 b. would have gone
 c. would go
 d. would gone

44. If Rashed knew her number, he a her to marry him.

a. would ask
 b. would have asked
 c. asked
 d. will ask

45. I would have brought it with me, if you a me a message to remind me.

a. had sent
 b. sent
 c. would have sent
 d. would sent

46. If I had a swimming pool, I d all night and day. ^{5.34}

a. will be swimming
 b. would be swimming
 c. would be swim
 d. would swim

47. They help poor people, if they a free time.

a. have
 b. have had
 c. had
 d. has

Quantifiers

Quantifiers : are determiners like : many, few, little , several , plenty , a few , ect which are used in a noun phrase to show how much or how many we are talking about .

Count nouns VS Non – count nouns

Positive Sentences

- * There are **some** interesting books in my library .
- * I have **some** information about the missing child .
- * The fridge is empty . Bring us **some** pizza and cola when you come home .

Requests or Offers

- * Please , I'm looking for **some** articles about solving equations .
- * Would you like **some** coffee ?
- * I need **some** help , please .

Count Nouns VS Non – Noun Count Nouns

Negative Sentences

- * I haven't got **any** money in the bank , so I can't buy a new car .
- * They don't want **any** children at the wedding party .
- * There isn't **any** news related to their new project .

Information Questions

- * Did you get **any** emails from Jassim ?
- * Why didn't you eat **anything** before you left ?
- * Does she take **any** of those pain killers ?

Plural Non – Count Nouns : Much

Negative Sentences

- * I don't have much information about the problem .
- * There isn't much work left .
- * She doesn't spend much money on her trip .

Information Questions

- * How much money do you have in the bank ?
- * How much time does it take to Bahrain by car ?
- * How much sugar do you want in your coffee ?

Plural Count Nouns : Many

Negative Sentences

- * You haven't got many relatives ?
- * There weren't many people in her wedding party .
- * I haven't visited many tourist places in Egypt .

Informative Questions

- * How many classes did you miss today ?
- * How many boats pass the canal every day ?
- * How many brothers have you got ?

Count Nouns : Several

- * There are several cars in the garage .
- * We have several foreign student at Kuwait university .
- * He visited several European countries in his twenties .

Count / Non Count Nouns : lots / a lot

- * It cost me a lot of money to get a unique mobile number .
- * There are lots of people who suffer from starvation .
- * Saad spends a lot of time taking care of his antique car .

Count / Non Count Nouns : Plenty

- * I've got plenty of crops this year .
- * Plenty of shops open at 9 o'clock in the morning.
- * There is plenty of time to finish your report.

little / a little : (Non-Count Nouns)

(little)Negative attitude / (a little)Positive attitude

- * I've got little time to finish my research this week .
- * He doesn't like his new job , he has little patience with customers .
- * Sam learnt a little Arabic before he went to Saudi Arabia .

few / a few : (Count Nouns)

Positive attitude (a few) / Negative attitude (few)

- * I saw few people visiting her when she was in the hospital .
- * Lola has just finished her diet a few days before joining a *gym.
- * Spending a few hours reading the Quran makes you feel happy .

*gym : a health club .

Practice Test :

1. Ali drinks d milk every day .
 a. few بعض c. many كثير
 b. plenty كثير d. a lot of كثير

2. We expected 20 people , but only a people came .
 a. few بعض c. little بعض
 b. a little بعض d. much كثير

3. How d stars are there in our galaxy ?
 a. some c. little
 b. many d. much كثير

4. There was a salt in the soup , so it was tasteless .
 a. little بعض c. a few بعض
 b. a lot d. few بعض

5. Do you want b cheese ?
 a. few c. many
 b. some d. a lot

6. I didn't buy d clothes .
 a. a lot c. much
 b. a little d. a lot of

7. There are too c people in this place.
 a. much c. many
 b. some d. little

8. She's going to buy c trousers .
 a. plenty c. some
 b. little d. much

9. He drank b of the milk .
 a. all c. any
 b. a lot d. both

10. Most of my friends like animals , but c them don't .
 a. much of c. some of
 b. many d. little of

Wh- questions

Wh- Questions allow a speaker to find out more information about topics. They are as follows:

| | |
|--------|--------------------|
| When? | time |
| Where? | place |
| Who? | person |
| Why? | reason |
| How? | manner |
| What? | object/idea/action |

Other words can also be used to inquire about specific information:

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Which (one)? | choice of alternatives |
| Whose? | possession |
| Whom? | person (objective formal) |
| How much? | price, amount (non-count) |
| How many? | quantity (count) |
| How long? | duration |
| How often? | frequency |
| How far? | distance |
| What kind (of)? | description |

Examples :

- Where do you live ?
- How much sugar do you want ?
- How far is your school from here ?
- How often do you visit your mother ?
- Whose book is that ?

Yes / No Questions

Yes No questions are questions that do not take a question word such as 'what', 'when', 'where', etc. Yes /No questions are used to check information, ask for a confirmation and to check facts.

Examples :

- Is she happy with the result ?
- Does she like skiing ?
- Will he finish his homework in an hour ?
- Are you going out this afternoon ?
- Do they show any interest to participate ?

Practice Test :

- are you going to the theater (with)?
A. How
 B. Who
C. Where
 D. When
- is Kuwait located ?
A. Who
 B. Where
C. When
D. What
- are you doing it ? Have you decided yet?
A. Who
 B. When
~~C. What~~
D. Which
- on earth do you think you're doing ?
A. Who
B. When
C. Where
 D. What
- is coming with me ? are you ?
 A. Who
B. What
C. How
D. Which
- (time) are they leaving ?
A. Any
B. How
~~C. When~~
~~D. What~~
- called me yesterday ?
A. Which
B. When
~~C. Who~~
D. Whom
- have you know her ?
A. How long time
 B. How long
C. How much time
D. How far
- From university did Dr. James receive his PH.D. ?
A. when
B. who
 C. which
D. whom
- is your (work from your house) ?
 A. How Far
B. How Much
C. How
D. How Often

10. After she died, she a him all her fortune.

- a. gave
- b. giving

- c. given
- d. gives

Practice Test : Past Perfect

I couldn't go to the cinema with my friends last night because I -----
----- my homework yet.

- a. weren't finished
 b. wasn't finish
 c. hadn't finished
 d. isn't finished

----- you ----- anything before you went to the theatre?

- a. Has / eaten
b. Was / eaten
 c. Had / eaten
d. Is / eaten

Who ----- in the house before we moved in?

- a. lives
b. live
c. lived
 d. has lived

When she went out to play, she ----- already ----- all the work.

- a. is / done
b. is / doing
 c. had / done
d. have / done

They ----- everything before they moved to their new house.

- a. had sell
b. is selling
 c. sold
d. will sell

Last week end my flight ----- already ----- because I arrived late to the airport.

- a. was / left
 b. had / left
c. is / left
d. has / been leaving

Yesterday, I went to bed after I ----- my presentation.

- a. have been finishing
b. had finished
c. finish
d. finished

By the time my mother reached home, they ----- already -----

- a. have / left
- b. has / left

- c. ~~Ø~~ / left
- d. had / left

Bader played computer games for several hours after my parents -----
----- to visit a friend.

- a. has left
- b. were leaving

- c. left
- d. have left

My brother ----- all his money before he travelled to Spain.

- a. spend
- b. had spent

- c. was spending
- d. has spent

Practice Test : Past Perfect Continuous

We for five hours when they finally called us at Gate 7.

- a. had been waiting
- b. is being waiting

- c. wait
- d. has waited

He at the station for 90 minutes when the train finally arrived.

- a. were waiting
- b. is waiting

- c. had been waiting
- d. waited

We for a new apartment for two months and then we found one on the fourth floor of an old building.

- a. has been looking
- b. look

- c. is looking
- d. had been looking

I my laptop for a long time, when suddenly it began to delete my files.

- a. had not been using
- b. not be using

- c. used
- d. uses

How long German before she went to Germany?

- a. have she been learn
- b. had she been learning

- c. is she learning
- d. did she learn

My daughter ^{catch} caught the flu because she in the rain too long.

- a. has played
- b. had been playing

- c. plays
- d. is playing

He on his mobile for 3 hours when it ran out of battery.

- a. had been talking
- b. will be talking

- c. is being talk
 - d. was being talk
- } Passive

I all day; so I wasn't tired and went to the restaurant at night.

- a. haven't worked
- b. had not been working

- c. will have been worked
- d. has been working

They all day so their legs were sore in the evening.

- a. will be cycling
- b. are cycling

- c. was cycling
- d. had been cycling

10. My ^{she} mother never ^a for help with the house work . She like to do everything her self .

a. asks
 b. ask

c. asked
d. will ask

Practice Test : Present Continuous

They with each other after the last argument .

- a. are not talking
- b. not talking
- c. doesn't talk
- d. hasn't talked

They want to buy a new house. That's why they hard to earn extra money .

- a. are working
- b. has worked
- c. is working
- d. works

My son likes science fiction books . He currently writing a book entitled Digital world .

- a. is
- b. are
- c. were
- d. Ø

I can't open the door. I a shower at the moment .

- a. is taking
- b. are taking
- c. am taking
- d. take

Please don't make so much noise . My father

- a. sleeps
- b. has slept
- c. is sleeping
- d. is sleep

He with his parents at the moment until he finds somewhere to live.

- a. are staying
- b. will stay
- c. have stayed
- d. is staying

They at the moment , but they are searching for a part time job .

- a. hasn't work
- b. hadn't worked
- c. weren't working
- d. aren't working

Look out the window , it ----- heavily .

- a. was raining
- b. are raining
- c. rained
- d. is raining

Be quite. Your father ----- on the phone .

- a. is talking
- b. has been talked
- c. had talked
- d. is being talked

I ----- to the cinema , I'm going to the chalet with my friends .

- a. am not going
- b. haven't been going
- c. are not going
- d. weren't going

Practice Test : Present Perfect

I yet which major I would like to study .

- a. haven't decided
- b. hasn't decided

- c. weren't decided
- d. wasn't decided

I don't know anything about her wedding party , Sara me yet .

- a. haven't invited
- b. hadn't invite

- c. hasn't invited
- d. hasn't been invited

The pilots on strike for two weeks . They asked the government to increase their salaries .

- a. was been
- b. have been

- c. has been
- d. were been

They Yoga all their life , and they are pretty good at it .

- a. has practiced
- b. have practiced

- c. will have been practicing
- d. are being practiced

My mother is a great cook . She likes Indian food . She never any recipe .

- a. has / miss
- b. have / missed

- c. has / missed
- d. have / been missed

You can wear your favourite jeans , I already them .

- a. has / washed
- b. has / been washed

- c. had / been washed
- d. is washed

He ----- for many years as a part-time teacher at PAAT , but they didn't accept him as a full-timer .

- a. will be working
- b. is working
- c. have worked
- d. has worked

He ----- typing yet , but he uses the computer for his office work .

- a. didn't master
- b. hasn't mastered
- c. hasn't mastered
- d. was mastered

I ----- just ----- my presentation . I need to have a break after this effort .

- a. Ø / finished
- b. have / finished
- c. will / finished
- d. has / been finished

My father ----- to Italy since I was ten years old .

- a. wasn't been
- b. weren't been
- c. hasn't been
- d. haven't been

Practice Test : Present Perfect Continuous

Do you think he will come ? I for him since early this morning .

- a. has been waiting
- b. has waited
- c. wait
- d. have been waiting

I on this project for three months . The only thing I really need is appreciation .

- a. is work
- b. have been working
- c. has been working
- d. works

I don't care anymore . I to him for three hours but he insists to leave everything as it is .

- a. am talking
- b. has been talking
- c. have been talking
- d. has talked

I love yoga . I it for three months now .

- a. have been practicing
- b. has been practicing
- c. is being practiced
- d. are being practiced

I the house so I missed your interview on TV.

- a. has been cleaning
- b. was cleaned
- c. will be cleaning
- d. have been cleaning

I in Nozha since 2000 .

- a. have been living
- b. will live
- c. has been living
- d. has lived

They Spanish for three years . I think they can communicate well .

- a. has been studying
- b. have been studying
- c. has studied
- d. is studying

She is in love with history . She ----- it since she graduated .

- a. is teaching
- b. had taught

- c. taught
- d. has been teaching

I ----- for 30 minutes . I really feel very tired .

- a. has been walking
- b. am being walked

- c. have been walk
- d. have been walking

Practice Test :

1. By the time we get to Mecca this evening , we ----- more than 12 hours.
- a. will drive
b. will have driven
c. I have been driven
d. has driven
2. When Sarah goes on vacation next month, she ----- German for over two years.
- a. will have studied
b. are being studied
c. will have been studied
d. were being studied
3. I ----- the Grand Canyon and San Francisco by the time I leave the United States.
- a. will visited
b. has visited
c. will have visited
d. have been visited
4. By the time you finish your studying at high school , she ----- both her Masters and PhD .
- a. will visit
b. are being visited
c. is being finished
d. will have finished
5. She ----- the baby by the time we get to the hospital.
- a. will have had
b. is having
c. will have has
d. will have
6. I came to England six months ago. I started my English course six months after that . When I return to Kuwait , I ----- in England for exactly one year.
- a. will have be
b. will have been
c. will be
d. have been

7. Ali just changed his major again. If he keeps this up, he
his major at least four or five times by the end of the year.

- a. will have changed
- b. will changed
- c. is being changed
- d. are being changed

8. Come over to my house around 9 o'clock. By then, I my
project and we can go see a movie.

- a. will finish
- b. will be finished
- c. will have finished
- d. has being finished

9. In June, my mother and father married for twenty years.

- a. will has been
- b. is being
- c. has been
- d. will have been

Practice Test : Pronouns

Do speak any foreign languages ?

- a. she
- b. he

- ~~c. your~~
- ~~d. you~~

I forgot to bring ~~book~~ to class. Can I use yours ?

- a. it
- b. my

- c. mine
- d. me

Your jeans ~~were~~ dirty so I washed with mine .

- a. their
- b. them

- c. ours
- d. they

There was little traffic, so arrived earlier than we expected .

- a. he
- b. him

- c. his
- d. her

I tried to call ~~her~~ yesterday, but she didn't answer. So I sent an SMS.

- a. him
- b. her

- c. hers
- d. his

Sara and Hamad sent son to study architecture in England .

- a. her
- b. them

- c. their
- d. his

Bader is in the hospital. He had an operation on arm .

- a. his
- b. he

- c. their
- d. him

She took a picture of at the scene of the crime .

- a. herself
- b. himself

- c. yourself
- d. myself

Ahmad was looking for a new job .You have to tell about this advertisement .

- a. him
b. hers
c. his
d. her

Our teacher gives a lot of assignments to do at home .

- a. us
b. they
c. ours
d. our

Did everybody enjoy at the party ?

- a. ourselves
b. myself
 c. themselves
d. herself

You should stop blaming for what happened .

- a. you
b. your
c. mine
 d. yourself

The man called the police car was stolen .

- A. Hers
 B. His
C. Her
D. Him

The couple didn't have enough money to go back to the hotel so walked .

- a. they
b. our
c. we
d. he

She stays healthy and fit because she takes a good care of

- a. himself
b. ourselves
c. myself
 d. herself

Practice Test : Preposition

I work for a computer company ----- Sharg .
 a. with
b. in
c. on
d. by

All candidates feel nervous ----- they know the results of an election .
a. while
b. at
c. in
 d. before

The airplane flew ----- the Red sea .
 a. over
b. with
c. in
d. during

We have lived in Surrah ----- fifteen years .
 a. for
b. to
c. since
d. until

I usually finish school at 1:00 , but sometimes I stay ----- 2:00 .
 a. for
b. until
c. during
d. since

He didn't see anything , because he was talking in his mobile ----- the presentation .
a. during
 b. while
c. on
d. above

It's ----- the corner of the room , near the window .
a. on
b. under
c. for
 d. in

It often snows ----- Alaska
a. on
b. for
c. at
 d. in

I'll meet you again ----- the weekend .
a. by
 b. at
c. on
d. to

It's the first turn ----- the left after the traffic light .
a. on ~~c. in~~
b. by d. of

They always feel tired ----- the evening .
~~c. at~~ c. in
b. for d. on

Do you work ----- Saturday ?
a. in c. for
b. at ~~d. on~~

She was born ----- 1974 .
a. at c. during
~~b. in~~ d. on

Let's have a meeting ----- 10:00 tomorrow noon .
~~c. at~~ c. in
b. for d. on

We usually meet ----- Christmas Day .
a. with c. in
~~b. at~~ d. on

Practice Test : Infinitive & Gerund

I gained 7 kilos in 3 months . I need on a diet .

- a. to go
- b. go
- c. going
- d. goes

Would you mind me your car ? My car has broken down .

- a. lends
- b. lent
- c. to lend
- d. lending

She postponed Spain , before she gets the report from her doctors about her condition :

- a. visit
- b. visiting
- c. to visit
- d. visits

My parents can't afford a new house before five years from now .

- a. buying
- b. bought
- c. buy
- d. to buy

I forgot a new laptop when I went to AL- Ghanim yesterday .

- a. to buy
- b. buy
- c. bought
- d. buying

I want more about this subject . I think I will find a lot of interesting information .

- a. learnt
- b. learning
- c. to learn
- d. learn

They apologized for not the email before .

- a. sending
- b. to send
- c. sent
- d. send

My brother finished English literature at Kuwait university .

- a. to study
- b. study
- c. studying
- d. studies

I'm sorry , I didn't mean them , but she forced me to say it .

- a. hurting
- b. to hurt
- c. hurts
- d. hurt

The university will continue part-time teachers until they employ full-time teachers .

- a. hires
- b. hire
- c. to hire
- d. hiring

Sara promised not late to class .

- a. come
- b. coming
- c. to come
- d. comes

I like business management at Harford University .

- a. to study
- b. study
- c. studies
- d. studied

I'll try my assignment before this weekend .

- a. finish
- b. finished
- c. to finish
- d. finishes

He quit after he had a heart attack .

- a. smokes
- b. smoked
- c. smoking
- d. smoke

Practice Test : Passive

When I reached home , Bader -----
a. have left
b. had already left
c. had already been left
d. was left

Arabic ----- by a large number of people all over the world nowadays .
a. speaks
b. is spoken
c. was spoken
d. spoken

Telephone calls ----- by satellites everyday all around the world .
a. transmit
b. transmitted
c. are transmitted
d. were transmitted

by 2030 , cars ----- by remote control .
a. will be operated
b. operate
c. is operated
d. operated

Let's go out now , the housework -----
a. has been finished
b. have been finished
c. was finished
d. is being finished

A new edition of this encyclopedia ----- by the company next year .
a. will published
b. will be published
c. will publish
d. publish

The SMS message ----- two days ago .
a. sent
b. send
c. was sent
d. is sent

A kid ----- to the hospital after a car accident .
a. was taken
b. has been taken
c. is taken
d. were taken

The washing machine by him :

- a. is going to be repaired
- b. are going to be repaired
- c. is going to repair
- d. were going to be repaired

An old lady to cross to the other side by a young man .

- a. was helped
- b. were helped
- c. are helped
- d. had helped

My car is going to by the garage .

- a. be fixed
- b. is fixed
- c. was fixed
- d. were fixed

The hotel by a large cleaning company tomorrow .

- a. will cleaned
- b. will be cleaned
- c. has been cleaned
- d. is cleaned

Practice Test : Quantifiers

There's for everybody to eat.

- a. plenty of
- b. plenty
- c. much of
- d. few

Too chocolate isn't good for you.

- a. many
- b. few
- c. plenty
- d. much

She smiled She was feeling ill.

- a. many
- b. little
- c. rather
- d. badly

He doesn't have money to buy a Mercedes, so he must buy something cheaper.

- a. some
- b. few
- c. more
- d. enough

I've brought you flowers for your birthday.

- a. few
- b. a little
- c. little
- d. some

How coffee do you usually drink?

- a. some
- b. few
- c. much
- d. many

There is traffic in the street.

- a. several
- b. a few of
- c. too many of
- d. a lot of

Would you like lamb for dinner tonight?

- a. a
- b. much
- c. some
- d. several

Practice Test : Conjunctions

1. There was so much traffic, we missed the film .
a. because
 b. so
c. but
d. nor
2. Rashed tried to read the newspaper in French, it was difficult .
a. so
 b. but
c. and
d. because
3. her injured foot, she managed to walk to her work .
a. In spite of
b. But
c. In addition
 d. Although
4. We decided not to go to the beach it was such a hot day .
 a. because
b. although
c. in addition
d. beside
5. The waiter was not very nice, we enjoyed our meal .
 a. but
b. or
c. so
d. and
6. I will be late today my car has broken down .
a. but
 b. because
c. although
d. in addition
7. Fatma was sick, she attended all her classes .
a. In spite of
b. However
c. So
 d. Although
8. She was not in the back yard, was she upstairs .
a. nor
 b. but
c. or
 d. so
9. I have both respect admiration for them.
a. neither
b. nor
 c. and
d. so

10. I do not know whether he has seen the movie before not.
a. so
 b. or
c. both
d. and

11. They went swimming, the coldness of the water.
a. and
 b. despite
c. although
d. because

12. We looked everywhere., we could not find the keys.
 A. Although
B. In contrast
C. In addition
D. However

13. The weather was hot; the air was humid.
a. although
 b. despite of
c. moreover
d. in contrast

14. I understand her character well I have known her for many
years
 a. because
b. in addition
c. however
d. moreover

15. The train proceeded quickly was it
smoothly .
 a. both / and
b. nor / neither
c. either / or
d. because

16. I prefer to read to go hiking.
a. both / and
b. nor / neither
 c. not only / but also
d. either / or

17. He finished his homework studied for the
test.
 a. or / either
 b. both / and
c. neither / nor
d. not only / but also

Practice Test : If Conditional

1. If Bader all his exams, his parents will send him to England to study architecture .
~~a. passes~~
 b. would pass
 c. will pass
 d. had passed
2. If my phone number were in the directory, people me .
 a. had called
~~b. would call~~
 c. will call
 d. called
3. If you fly a budget airlines, you for your drinks and snacks.
 a. paid
 b. would have paid
 c. pay
~~d. would pay~~
4. If I lend you \$ 10 , when you me ?
~~a. will / repay~~
 b. would have / repay
 c. are / repaying
 d. would / repay
5. If you more sense, you wouldn't have gone out with this guy.
 a. had had
 b. will have
 c. would have
~~d. had~~
6. If she so busy, she would go out more often .
 a. aren't
 b. isn't
 c. hadn't
~~d. wasn't~~
7. If I won a big prize, I up my job .
~~a. would give~~
 b. would have given
 c. gave
 d. will give
8. If someone had given you a helicopter, what you with it ?
~~a. would / have done~~
 b. would / done
 c. would / had done
 d. would / do

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 b. will have
 c. would have
~~d. had~~
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 b. isn't
 c. hadn't
~~d. wasn't~~
7. If I won a big prize, I up my job .
~~a. would give~~
 b. would have given
 c. gave
 d. will give
8. If someone had given you a helicopter, what you with it ?
~~a. would / have done~~
 b. would / done
 c. would / had done
 d. would / do

9. If you it tomorrow, give me a call.
 a. don't receive
b. wouldn't receive
c. doesn't receive
d. didn't receive

10. If you want to get there on time, the best thing to take the train.
 a. is
b. was
c. were
d. are

11. If people drive very fast there many road accidents.
 a. would be
b. will be
c. would be
d. will be

12. I shares in that company if I had had some money.
 a. would have bought
b. have bought
c. would bought
d. will buy

13. I would have understood the film, if it in Arabic.
 a. had been
b. was
c. is
d. have been

14. More tourists would come to this country if it a better climate.
 a. had
b. have
c. has
d. has been

15. If he more slowly, he would haven't made so many mistakes.
a. work
b. been work
c. worked
 d. had worked

Practice Test : Relative Pronouns

1. My father, ----- I helped install his computer, always forgets his password.

- a. whom
- b. which

- c. when
- d. where

The man ----- house was robbed has still not been paid by the insurance company.

- a. whom
- b. why

- c. whose
- d. who

She failed the exam, ----- came as a great surprise to us all.

- a. which
- b. whose

- c. where
- d. who

You should complain to the people ----- supplied it.

- a. why
- b. which

- c. who
- d. whose

Is this the place ----- we're supposed to meet them?

- a. when
- b. where

- c. which
- d. who

I've lost the paper ----- I had written her phone number on.

- a. who
- b. whom

- c. where
- d. that

The men, ----- were in a hurry, didn't finish the job properly.

- a. who
- b. where

- c. whose
- d. which

The lady ----- we met yesterday was Sara's aunt .

- a. who
- b. whom

- c. where
- d. which

The man, ----- father is a professor, didn't pass his Math exam .

- a. who
- b. whom

- c. which
- d. whose

The film, ----- lasted for three hours, was boring .

- a. whose
- b. which

- c. where
- d. who

You'll have to try to get in touch with the person ----- is responsible for staff training .

- a. who
- b. whose

- c. which
- d. where

The school ----- I was educated closed down a couple of years ago.

- a. whose
- b. whom

- c. where
- d. which

Two guys, ----- car had broken down, asked me for a lift .

- a. who
- b. whose

- c. where
- d. which

Companies ----- shareholders control them have little possibility of making their own decisions .

- a. where
- b. which

- c. who
- d. whose